

EXPERIMENTS ON SEED WHEAT WITH STEEPS, &c. Surry, 28th June, 1822.

In consequence of the strong recom In consequence of the strong recom-mendation given to blue and green vitriol as a preventive of smut and sing. I was in duced to try it in preparing the seed for two fields last autumn. By way of giving it a fair trial, I sowed about one third of each field with the preparation of each vi triol, and one third with only the common preparation of line. The seed was free from smut, and so is the crop. So far with clean seed I consider vitriol uncless, but with seed infected with smut, the following experiment will show a different result.

I had given to me a sample of dld Scotch wheat that appeared free from smut; this I divided into two parcels, to try if seed was easily pregnated with smut, and for this purpose I procured some smut balls, and rubbed one half of theseed with the dust, I then divided each pareel into seven others, and prepared and sowed 100 grains of each, on the 26th of October last, in the following manner.

The odd numbers refer to wheat taken from the sample; the even numbers to the wheat rubbed with smut balls.

I. One grain pro-duced six cars of EXPERIMENT.

1. The dry seed. 2. Upwards of 100 2. Same. ears of smut.
3. Free. 3. Wetted with spring water and dried with quick

4. A'few plants pro

8. A few plants pro

10. A few plants pro-

duced smut.

duced smut.

duced smut. 5. Free.

4. Same. 5. Boiling water poured on quick lime to make it the thickness of cream. wheat merely im-mersed and taken

out to dry. 6. Same. 7 Greenvitriol, proportion I pound a bushel, seed steeped three hours. 8. Same.

9. Same, but dried with quick lime. 10. Same.

11. Blue vitriol, pro-portion 1.2 lb a bushel, seed steep-12. Same. | 12. Free. 13. Same, but dried 13. Free.

with quick lime.
14. Same.
14. Free.

Nearly every grain grew; the wheatlooks tolerably even, and remarkably well, but I am afraid the birds will destroy the corn before harvest, so that I shall not be able to give you an account of the different sam-It appears from the above, that boiling water and quick lime, as well as blue vitriol,

are effectual remedies against smut. But those steeped in vitriol lost most plant in the autumn, and suffered more from enemies than either of the others. I remain, your's, &c. PHILOMEL.

\*One field was much injured by the slug and worm in the autumn, the other escaped.

ON DEEP & FREQUENT PLOUGH-ING. Extract from Mr Pickering's address to the

Essex Agricultural Society.
"I entertain no doubt of the utility of deep ploughing; not at once in our land in general, but by an increase of two or three inches at every annual ploughing, until the earth be stirred and pulverized to the depth of ten or twelve inches. Indian corn planted in such a mass of loosened earth would not, I am persuaded, ever suffer by ordinary droughts. Like a sponge, it would absorb a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the want of that and all other plants. Nothing is more com-mon in a dry summer, than the rolling of the leaves of corn; and that circumstance is often mentioned as an evidence of the dian corn, is the consequence in part, of scant manuring, but still more of shallow ploughing. Few perhaps are aware of the depth to which the roots of plants will descend in death. scend in deeply luosened earth. A gentleman much inclined to agricultural inqui-ries and observations, informed me, near ifty years ago, that seeing some men digging a well in a hollow place, planted with Indian corn then in its full growth, he stopped to examine how far its roots had descended, and he traced them to the depth of nine feet. The soil was an accumulation of earth, which had run or been thrown in

to the hollow.
"The seeds of the common turnip, sown in warm weather, and on a soil sufficiently moist, I have known to vegetate in about eight and forty hours; and in only four or five days afterwards, I found the plants had sent down roots to the depth of four or five

FALL CHERRIES.

The editor of the American Farmer on Friday last acknowledged the receipt of a sample of Cherries, which ripened this fall on the farm of Mr. J. T. Veazey, in Cacil

BALTIMORE

### PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer.)

White wheat of the first quality \$1.30 to 1 40—Red do. \$1.18 to 1.22—Old corn, 65 to 68 ets — New do. 63 ets.—Rye, 35 to 40 ets.—Wharf Flour, \$5.12.1.2 cash—Howard street do. \$6.50—Cotton, West India, according to quality, 15 to 25 cts.—New-Orleans prime, per lb 15 to 17.—Georgia upland do. 13 to 14.—Cheese, N. E. 10 to 12 cts.—Coal, Virginia, per bushel 25 to 30 cts.—English, 40 cts.—Herrings, 3usquehanna, No. 1, \$2.75 to 350—do. do. No. 2, \$2.50—5had, trimmed, \$7.50 to \$8—do. No. 2, trimmed, \$6.50 to \$7—Hogs lard, er Ib' 10 cents.

TUBACCO-No Sales.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MUDERN GREECE.

Muldst the accounts we are delly receiving, of the progress of desolation in this country, so justly regarded at the cradle of the arts, we regret to find so little informittion on the actual state of the public buildings, the seminaries of education, the condition of the inbabitants, and whether the present race bear any resemblance to their celebrated ancestors. Now and then we have a few scraps on the modern Alterature" of Greece, but of so meagre a usture that they contribute very little to our gratification. Several circumstances have combined to occasion this obscurity; but we believe the most powerful cades is that of the want of established journals in Greece, to give carrency to the wished for information. Nor do we find that, although many individuals from Great Britam, France and Germany, have been on the spot assisting the natives in their efforts to throw off the yoke of Turkey, they have been particu-larly attentive to this subject. The only exception which we have noticed, is that of a German officer, who was at the siege of Napoli di Romania, and assisted in the reduction of that fortress by the Greeks .-Several of his letters have appeared in the London papers, in which he occasionally glances at the state of the country, though with a hand which does not keep pace with our anxiety, or show that he was the best fitted in the world for the descriptions which he undertakes to give. Scanty, however, as is his information, we are thankful for it, and as it appears to us to possess some interest, we lay it 'the more readily before our readers.

ANGOS. Speaking of Argos he says, the town is of considerable extent, for every house has a garden; the houses however, are wretched clay huts. Before the beginning of the war, Argos was destroyed by fire. A cypress grove, however, in the middle of the town, was to me a compensation for all other wants. I entered it with a sacred which the Turks have converted into mosque. The famous school of Pythagoras served the Pacha for his dwelling; I saw also the ruins of an amphitheatre. I as cended to the castle, on the hill which com mands the town, and which was formerly the dwelling of the King. The view from here is enchanting; before me was the sea, and the splendid Napoli di Romania, Argos with its cypress and orange groves, was at my feet, and on my left the snow covered Lerna and Heilton Although the days are very warm, the nights are very cold; and therefore, one must be always warmly clothed. This was written in the month of

CORINTH. His account of the celebrated city of Co rinth is truly deplorable. The whole had been destroyed by the barbarous "Musselmans," and it is with difficulty the ruined houses are made to afford protection against wind and weather." He went to see the amphitheatre, but found only some of its ruins. Here, he remarks, "I seated myself, and recited about Schiller's celebrated po-em, "The Cranes of Ibycus" From lience I had a view of Helicon, and the cloud enveloped Olympus of the guif of Lepanto & the sea of Egina, separated from one ano-ther by the Isthmus I went up to the citadel, the Arco-Corinth, which is situated on a very high steep rock above the town. It is said the Turks buried here 1,700,000 piasters, but as yet not one has been found. A German has settled here as an innkeeper, and gains a great deal of money."

HYDRIA. Embarking at Corinth for Hydria, they

"sailed joyously through the Archipe-pelago, passed by Salamis, and arrived at this port in two days The town is very beauti ut, looking like an amphitheatre; the houses are entirely new, and built after the European lashion There are three ex-cellent harbours filled with ships of war constantly ready for sea. As we arrived somewhat late, we were conducted to a convent and admirably entertained; and ne-

ver shall I forget the excellent wine.

The city is built on a bare rock, has 3000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants. There are many opulent tamilies. The Hydryotes all live by their ships, and among them are a great many who have seen different countries, and speak three or four languages.... They have the merit of being the first to take up arms for the cause of freedom; and a determined desire to obtain it still rules in their bosoms. They hate the rtyrants with fury, and in four sea fights in which they were victorious, they have displayed courors of Salamis. The Senate of Hydra, has a great deal of power over the whole of Greece, and the Hydriotes are ready to make any sacrifices. Their dress is very handsome, clean, and rich. Their morals are good, and you never see a drunken per sen The women marry at 14 or 15 years of age, and woe to him who seeks to form a connexion with anotherman's wife. A pistol, bullet, or a stab with the dagger settles the business, and if this does not reach, he is sure, according to law, to receive 500 blows with a stick, and to be banished; the woman is shut up for life."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Six weeks since, application was made to to a young chemist, who liad made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate hy experiment. The money was obtained, & in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention:—It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the pub-lic an immediate and immense advantage. Ite an immediate and immense advantage. Kaw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan p.t, and subjected to a process oth-erwise defective and precarious, gare now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand poundedown, he has given obligatory deeds, secured him 5,000£. on the 1st of January, 5, 600. Per annum for the four years nex succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life! It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shill lings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture
London Globe.

VORK, (Pa ) Oct. 29. John Lechler, was executed on Friday last at Lancauter for the murder of his wife. There were: 15,000 spectators present. COUNTERFEITS.

Finitations, of the five dollar notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimora, are in circulation, but so badly done, that they are estily detected—the most physics difference is in the head of Franklin—in the genuine note it looks to the right, in the counterfeit to the left.

Fed. Gaz.

An article was published in this paper : lew days since, giving an account of a re markable took on the Mississippi, bearing the distinct impression of two human feet. The National Intelligencer states that a rock of precisely the same description as the above, was, two years ago, found on the bank of the Potomac, within the limits of Washington, whither it had in all probability been washed down, within a centu ry or two, from the Falls, four miles above This rock, it is believed, is yet to be seen, and is an object of curious speculation .-The only question is, whether it be a freak of nature, or the work of human hands; of nature, or the work of numan nature; the idea of the impression being made by a human foot whilst the rock was yet soft, has suggested itself in this casebut does not seem at all probable. [N. Y. Spectator.

From a late English paper A letter from Berra, dated the 9th March nentions that a Hindoo widow, who was about to be sacrificed on the funeral pile of her husband, leaped out the moment the flames reached her. She would have been instantly cut to pieces by the Hindoos, had not the English protected her.

Bombay papers of the 27th April state that on the Right fire broke out in one of the suburbs of Surat, which consumed upwards of 1500 houses, with all their contents, the property of not less than 7000 of that class of the native community employed in weaving. Meetings had been held in Bombay a nong the various castes for the purpose o raising funds to relieve the sufferers.

New-York, Oct. 31. By the arrival of the schr. Ranger, from Laguayra, the capture of Maracaibo by the Royalist General Morales, is confirmed— Gen. Clemente had retreated. The Patriot rmy under Gen. Paez had marched to the relief of Maraicaibo, and there can be no doubt of its complete success. The Patrio squadron had returned to Laguyra, after naving burnt a Spanish vestel loaded with powder, arms, and provisions, for Puerto Cabello—a Spanish frigate, and the gun brig Hercules being in chase.

NEWSPAPERS.

For the first 80 years after the British colonies began to be settled (says Doc or Dwight,) there were no newspapers printed in any of them. The first was the Massa. chusetts Gazette, originally the Boston Weekly Newsletter, which was published in 1704. There were only 7 published be fore 1750. In 1765, there were 26 on the continent, and 5 in the West India Islands
The Massachusetts Gazette began 170 New England Courant, Pennsylvania Gazette, South-Carolina Gazette. Boston Evening Post, Pennsylvania Journal. Maryland Gazette, New York Mercury,

Portsmouth Mercury, From the Trenton True American.

Boston Gazette,

Connecticut, Boston Post Boy,

A LAW CASE. The rights of ladies protected; bad hus bands fook out for squalls.

At the sessions in Gloucester, N. J. October 5, Elijah Wilson was charged with having committed an assault and battery on his wife, to which he plead not guilty. It appeared on the trial, he had been in the isgraceful practice of kicking and cuffing is wife-and that in the late instance he had cut a whip, and had whipped her very severely After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict, guilty; upon which the court, considering the offence a dis-graceful and unlawful act, sentenced him to ard labour in the state prison for one year. and to stand committed until costs of pros-

The sentence of the court has met with the erned pretty much by precedent, they hope that should the like offence ever again oc cur in the state the precedent may be strictly followed by the respective courts—but they also hope, for the honour and dignity of the state in general, and the male sex particularly, that it may not again oc-cur. A Friend to the Fair Sex. 

LONGEVITY.

Col Pickering, of Massachusetts, has sisters, and the sum of all their ages 502; making the average age of each individual to be 83 2.3 years. Three others of the same family have died, whose average age

A HUNTING

Party of Butler and Centre-townships, in this county, killedin one day 1288 squirrels. One man (Mr. Jacob Ekas), killed the round number of one hundred. - But. Sen-

The mob in Edinburgh got it into their heads that the King sometimes appeared in cog; and on one occasion, a wag made them believe that his Majesty was actually passing on foot across the North Bridge. A tall portly man, dressed in a brown surtout, was pointed out as the Severeign, and im mediately such a crowd collected around the astonished pedestrian that he could neith eradvance nor retreat—neiher move to the right nor left. At first the man supposed they took him for a sharper in place of a King, but understanding at last the meaning of their plaudits, he appeared distressed and embarrassed beyond measure. Often he tried to speak, and as often his voice was decoursed in the speak and as often his voice was he tried to speak, and as often his voice was drowned in a fresh huzza. At length, while pinned up in a corner, he exclaimed, "I beseech you, Gentleman, that you will let me alone. You—you were never more mistaken in your lives. (Huzza, huzza, huzza.) Upon my honour, Gentlemen, am no King. I—I am a plain man like yourselves. I'm not even a Knight or Baronet. (Loud lanviter.) After this condition. onet. (Loud laughter.) After this candid confession, the joke was smoked, and the prisoner set at liberty. SHIPWRECK.

The ship Styangab from Liverpost for New York was lost on thinday night the 27th ult. near Fire Island Injet, Long Is-land. It is feared that every soul on board has perished. The Mercantile Advertises drifted ashore, have been decently interred at Babylda, except two of them who were so dreadfully mangled that they were bu-ried on the beach—some part of the stern of the ship came ashore, by which her name Was known . .-

THE GREAT RACE. The Cashier of the Branch Bank, of the United States at Washington acknowledges the receipt of five thousand dollars from C W. Van Hanst, the owner of the New York racer Eclipse, and the same sum from J. J. Harrison, the owner of the Virginia racor Sir Charles. The money was deposited on the first instant, and the great match race for the sum of ten thousand dollars, will be run over the Washington course on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

The Washington Jockey Club Rices are fixed to take place on the three following days, viz: on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant.

SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND. There are private advices in this city, on which we rely—stating that some of the most influential Liberals at Madrid, mem-bers of the Cortes and administrators of the government, have addressed a formal and explicit communication to the British Minister. This paper states that the addressers have ascertained, and thoroughly satisfied themselves, that, in a certain nun ber of enumerated cases, the Government of France has adopted hostile measures against the establishment of the constitutional system in Spain:-That these measented-but that if, after the present notice, France shall sgain act hostilely. Spain will resist, and her resentment probably issue in a repetition of the case of Charles 1. and Louis XVI. which may extend to the whole of the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon.—Quere? Had the transmission to London of this address, any influence on therecent, spiteful, publication in the Courier, in which the persons exercising the Government of Spain are called "The Fac tion predominantiu Madrid." Demo. Press.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON. The last advices from Malaga, state that the U.S. ships Constitution and Ontario w.re off Gibraltar, on the 3d September. I hey had been at Mahon, renaval stores at that depot. N. Y Spec.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING. Mr. Jacob Koning, in 1816, received the cold medal of the Academy of Sciences, for an Essay on the Invention of Printing, which he undertook to prove that this art in two letters published since, he has maintained that the date of the invention was as early as the year 1422. The Senate of tharlem thought it due to the honour of the city to examine the subject, and appoint ed a committee for that purpose, who have published a long report in which they state is to be their opinion that the invention of printing by Lawgence Janszoon Koster, may be certainly stated to have taken place between the years 1420 and 1425. The committee were also instructed to report, in firmed, in what manner the 400th, anni versary may be most properly solemnized. The Senate of Haarlem have approved the report of the committee and resolved that the celebration shall take place in the year

From the Federal Gazette. FROM THE BRAZILS

By the brig Robert, M'Cleish, arrived at ur port on Thursday, in 40 days from Rio Janeiro, we received files of Rio Gazettes to the 19th September, from which we present the following translations. Our readers may recollect on perusing the manifesto of the Prince Regent, published in the middle of last month, that the numerous in habitants of the Bay of Brazil were called upon and solicited in the most energetic terms, to join the other provinces in eman-cipating themselves from the oppression of the European government. The annexed documents contain the official declaration of their independence of the European goapprobation of the fadies in general; and as of their independence of the European go-our courts, and especially the bar, are gov.

Prince Regent.

BAY.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

To the most illustrious and excellent Sir Juseph Bonñacio de Andrasla y Silva—Villade S. Francisco da Bara de Serpige do Conde.

Most illustrious and Excellent Sir—The Chamber of the Villade S. Francisco da Barra de Serpige do Condo, in the vicinity of the Bay, hastens to bring to the notice of your Excellency, an act of the extraordinary meeting, of the 29th of last month, in which it may be seen that, by unanimous consent, the bodies of Militia, Army, Nobility and People of this district, nanimous consent, the bodies of Militia, Army, Nobility and People of this district, united in the most peaceful meeting, after the manner of the most exalted day of the 13th of May of this year, and adhering to the wishes of all the Southern, and the greatest part of the Northern Provinces of Brazil, Segnior D. Pedro de Alcantava, was proclaimed Royal Prince, Regent of this Kingdom, and Protector and Detender of the constitutional rights.

This glorious step was a necessary conse-quence, and public manifestation of the pure feelings, which animate the inhabitants of feelings, which animate the inhabitants of this town, and we dare assure you, is the same as those of all the provinces, which has already been declared by the meeting of the 20th of the same month, in the answer given to the demands of the deputies, who wished to obtain from the Cortes General Extraordinary, and Representatives of the nation, a centre of Political union, in the august person of the Segnier exercising, in all plenitude, ther Executive power, in in all plenitude, the Executive power, in the form prescribed by supplemental docu ments.

We beseech your Excellency, to inform his Royal Highness of this act, in order that, meriting his Royal approbation, he may protect us under his Paternal cares.

God preserve your Excellency.
Villa de S Francisco, in Chamber of the
1st of July, 1822.

Joaquin Jose Pinheiro de Vasconcellos, Pretident; Pedro Antao Neto Cavalcante. Alderman; Domingo Suiz Ferneira Pecheco de Mello; Manoel Itanazia de Azevedo; Antonio Felix Henrique de Menezes, Proc-

# ROKELGN

Late from England

Bythe ship flobers Fullon, united New York from Liverpool, singing in don papers to the weaking of the side Liverpool of the Sein-September. The following extracts cousin them interesting intelligence received by the

interesting tilelligance received by this a sival—

London, sept. 2.

London, sept. 2.

We have received Bayonne paper to the continue of the complete defeat; and it was even promite that he had been delivered up by his on men and shot. The defender of the flut were giving way at all points, before the determined valour and embassism of the determined valour and embassism of the Constitutionsists, and the Goiranner was acting with spirit and energy arpearing reinforcements into all the distance provinces. provinces.

GREECE. The following bulletins of dates long up sequent to those of the late disputed remain Thessaly, and referring to transacting alledged to have occurred in the Morea, up given in the Paris Constitutionel.

Clenia, in the Peloponaria,

"Char Hadje Ali Pashaw Grand Vizier, after having joined is forces to those of Mahomet Pashawat X forces to those of Mahomet Pashaw at Xy-la, and assumed the command in chief, pe-netrated into Argolis, at the head of between 14,000 and 15,000 men. Colortorns, who had arrived at Argos a day before him, at tacked him on the 23d of July, before the city. The first ardour of the Turks pre-sented great obstacles, but our soldiers, ani-mated by an invincible courage, repulsed the enemy, (who retreated upon Couropo-di) near Argos. The retreat produced great di) near Argos. The retreat produced great disorder, and cost many lives. "On the following day the enemy cost, nued their retreat with greater order. Our sharpsholess ideals are a selected as

sharpshooters closely pursued them, an harrassed them during the whole day. I harrassed them during the whole day. It traversing part of the mountains, we step-ped only upon dead bodies. The Turk encamped at Carvithi. On the 25th they resumed their retreat ## day break. Our sharp-shooters continued to harrass them on the passage of Camil. A corps of Maniotes advanced with impetuosity, penetrated the rear guard of the Turks, and committed great carnage. The van guard in stead of supporting the rear, only hastene forward en its march. On their arrival Tretes, half way between Argos and Crinth, the enemy was forced to fight befor passing the defile. An obstinate battle en sued. More than 1500 Turks perished it? a great many more were killed in the sharp-shooters continued to harrass th it? a great many more were killed in the pass; 250 horses and a part of the bagging which fell into our hands was sent to Tr Certessia, near Corinth, Aug. 8.

"The Turks had received within the few days a detachment of active minin these six thousand men from Patras and Lepanto. Depending upon this reinforcement, they made a show of resuming the offensive in order to penetrate into Argolis. This was a stratagem easily seen through In con sequence we allowed them a free passage on that side, and our army proceeded to the side of Corinth, which is entirely cut off. The enemy, deceived in his calculation found it necessary to dispute with us this last pass. The Turks were repulsed on all sides with great loss. They regained their position in disorder On the following day, Aug. 7, the enemy who had no other alternative resolved to force the passage, cost what it might. Char Hadje Ali Pashar excited his troops to the performance of their duty, and placed himself as the head of his cavalry; but this intrepid Pashaw perished in the first ranks. His troops fought with the courage of despair. At the hottest period of the battle, a confused noise proceeded from the enemy's ranks Aman aman! [Quarter! quarter!] exclaimed they, allow us to depart. We only wish to leave the Morea. Three thousand Turks remained dead on the spot. The number of known. About 2000 of their horses, an all their baggage and munitions, together with their military chest, were the result this day. The enemy were pursued to the neighbourhood of Corinth.

"P. S Capt Vidala, by whose means these two bulletins have been received, says, that on the 18th of August, the day of his departure from Spezzia, more circumstansuccess of the Greeks Every thing announced that the Turkish army was in the most desperate position, and news was erey moment expected of its complete desire ion He assures us, that on the 12th of Aug having gone to Argos on business, he had an interview with the Vice President Castcara. At the moment of their meeting, Maniote arrived, and laid at their feet the head of Cha-Hadje Ali Pashaw. It was easily recognized by the two wounds which he had on each side of his face and his log.

[The above, in part, appears to be a semewhich we copied some days since from the Paris Journal des Debats. It is difficult to conceive, says the London Editor, spatthry have no foundation in truth. The appearance of the Turks in the Morea, the taking of Corinth, the Proclamation of the Grek Senate, all prove the straits to which the Senate, all prove the straits to which the Greeks were reduced, as well as the previous success of their enemy; but it would seem that the tide has turned in their fa-

We have a letter from Oloron, dated the 10th inst. which gives some particular of the defeat of Quesada, near Lucesca. Also a letter from St. Jean Pied de Port, sur on the 11, those of his army who remained had arrested and conducted him to the far of Irato in order to he immediately tried. had arrested and conducted him to the for of Irato in order to be immediately tried.

These letters add, that Gen. Espiasa arrived at Pampelona, on the 6th Sept. preceded by a division of 5000 or 6000 excitent troops, and that he intended, without delay, to march against the factious whe might still be found in the province.

The roads of Spain are covered in every direction with troops who are marching towards the frontier.

direction with troops with towards the frontier.

The movement of troops continues of the French frontier. It is stated that a camp of \$0,000 men is about to be formed, and it is expected that \$15,000 men will arrive at Bayonns on the \$2d of this month Provisions and ammunition have been previded for a numerous army, which is convided for a numerous army, which is conpleting with the greatest activity.

#### Marpland Bazette.

Anapolis, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1829.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. THE EDITOR anxious to improve the apperrance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable, publication, contamplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This un-dertaking will be attended with considerable expense; and to effect it the sid of bis ble expense; and to the security of this subscribers and advertising friends is India pensable. Alany of them stand that god on his books to a considerable and that the exercise of ordinary futiles on their part, by a liquidation of his alaims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and when it may not be so to pay the whole amount tie, he invites de-linquents to remit by matter the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to them.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE. We congratulate the public upon the completion of the bridge lately erecting saving of time, presented to travellers by this improvement, make it a work of real jeders, that it is substantially and faithfully built, and reflects credit upon the builder ltis hoped, that the encouragement it will receive, will speedily reward the spirited jadividuals to whose exertions and means the community stand indebted for its erec-

The following are the rates and tolls for

swing the Bridge: Fer a Single Person, for a Horse, 6
For a Single Carriage, 37
For a Phæton, Chariot or Coach 75 37 1.2 For a Four Horse Wagon, For a Two Horse Wagon, 75 37 1-2 37 1-2 12 1-2 for a Cart, For Horned Cattle, each, i For Sheep and Hogs, each, For Ogen in Gear, each,

#### THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

It has already become a matter of enquistate. To say who will be next appointed is atterly impossible; but as the person is to be taken from the Eastern Shore, it will te well to state that the eyes of the people there, are fixed upon the Hon. Robert Wright, Judge Robins, Gen. Forman, Col. Thomas Emory, and Mr. Samuel Stephens of the people were was a state of the people with the people with the people was a state of the people was a square was a state of the people was a square w vens, one of whom, it is probable, will be

AN OFFICER

Belonging to our Mediterranean squadroa, and who was lately among the Greeks,
writes a friend at Philadelphia, that off
they had aims and ammunition for all who
are able and willing among them to fight,
they are capable of defending themselves alight they are capable of the capab the Torks without the assistance of sia." They were in possession of all the Morea except two or three fortresses, and their fleet consisted of 31 or 35 sail, with which they kept the Turkish navy in complete awe, although the latter was far superior in bulk and number of guns. If we should continue to withhold the requiindividuals in this country so easily to give, how deeply will we have to deplore their success, if the Greeks should fail in consequence of our mistaken policy.

N. Y. Spectator.

EVAPORATION.

The ocean loses many millions of gallons of water hourly by evaporation. The Medierranean alone is said to lose more by evaporation than it receives from the Nile, the Tiber, the Rhone, the Po, and all the other rivers that fall into it. This water is conveyed in the form of a vapour of clouds, by the winds, to every part of the Continents; these it fertilizes in the form of rain, and afterwards supplies the rivers which flow again into the sea. This is one of those continual circulations whereby all matter is made to subserve various purposes, which have been devised by the Creator for the promotion of his beneficent designs.

The bounteons san Lifts the bright clouds sublime and spreads 

"THE TAILORS DONE OVER." The male fraternity at Philadelphia yclept

Tailors, having recently most ungallantly insisted that their employers should raise their wages, but dismiss from their service their wages, but dismiss from their service all the poor widows and industrious females who were in the practice of working for them, the latter, encouraged by a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, have resolved to open shop for the purpose of farnishing clothing, and no doubt is entertained that they will meet with ample support. They have our best wishes for their prosperity.

Com. Adv.

## RARE SIGHTS.

At the Agricultural Penival at Exeter. At the Agricultural Pertival at Exeter, a pair of Morocco shoes were exhibited by Br Wentworth, made from the akin of a sheep which was living ten hours and thirteen minutes before—A net silk purse was exhibited knit by Mrs. Brown, who has been blied 77 years—Two apples were exhibited of the first and second growth of the same tree this sets on —and apples of 1820 by Mr. Hurd—A cow was exhibited by Cel. Platce, which girt over 7 feet—A pair of oxen drew a load of 63cmt.

been i

(which droug what intelli

pectal tion o aband horse luge i